

R. J. Mickey

[Ohio Statesman, Extra.]

PROCEEDINGS

Bridge

OF THE

YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION,

HELD IN COLUMBUS, OHIO,

ON THE

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY OF JULY, 1842;

INCLUDING

AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF OHIO.

COLUMBUS:

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1842

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION

The Convention organized in the Theatre, on Thursday the 28th inst., by calling A. G. THURMAN, of Ross to the Chair, pro tem., and appointing H. H. ROBINSON, of Morgan, Secretary pro tem.

On motion of C. J. McNULTY,

A committee of the following gentlemen was appointed by the Convention, to draft an address and resolutions, and report them to this convention. T. J. Morgan of Columbiana, James Parker of Licking, J. K. Miller of Knox, A. Guthrie of Allen, Dr. Griswold of Pickaway, Mr. McKee of Ross, T. J. Orr of Crawford, W. Sawyer, and D. Smith of Montgomery, and Jno. E. Dalton of Clinton.

On motion of T. J. MORGAN,

A committee of the following gentlemen was appointed, to report the names of suitable persons to fill permanently the offices of this convention.—D. Platt of Hamilton, J. B. McFarland of Butler, Delazon Smith of Montgomery, T. J. S. Smith of Miami, J. D. Huffer of Allen, M. H. Medary of Franklin, Andrew H. Patterson of Delaware, Mr. Cox of Richland, F. J. Zimmerman of Knox, L. J. Haughey of Licking, Augustus Hall of Union, Willis Bragg of Hoeking, J. D. Williamson of Warren, M. A. Daugherty of Fairfield, Alexander McGinnis of Ross, A. C. Medary of Clermont, S. R. Hosmer of Morgan, John Cradlebaugh, ——— Armstrong, Elias Gaver of Franklin, and J. B. Steedman of Henry.

By consent of the Convention,

Mr. MORGAN, presented and read the following letter, addressed to that body, from Senator Allen, of Ohio, which was ordered to be published in the general proceedings:

WASHINGTON CITY, 23d July, 1842.

My Dear Sir:

Your obliging letter of the 8th instant, came to me several days since, and would have been immediately answered, but for the pressure of business with which I could not dispense.

I would be gratified, I assure you, were it in my power to attend, as you invite me, the young men's State convention on the 28th inst. I should be gratified for other reasons, but especially so, that I might there be able to take once more by the hand, hundreds of the noble spirits

whom it has been my pride to call personal, as well as political friends, and with many of whom I became first acquainted, when traversing the State to offer my aid in the contest of '38, and in the more terrible struggle of '40. But the madness of the dominant majority, seems likely to make this session of Congress as long, as it already made it odious; and I have, therefore, no prospect of being present in person—in so and in sentiment however, I shall be with the democracy then, and always whilst I have reason enough left to appreciate the value of freedom.

When the convention meets, it will find the federal government, for the first time, brought down by its own acts, in sixteen months of its profoundest peace, to a point of distress as low and as humiliating, as could well have resulted from the most protracted and disastrous war. This great calamity is the first born offspring of federalism since it assumed the name of whiggery, and embodied its principles and its passions, in the form of a national administration.

For many years prior to 1840, the leaders of that party had been busily collecting into a common focus, all the diseased elements of society in that year, they found the public mind fretful and restless. They found thousands discontented, whom the reaction of their own system of currency and credit had ruined. They found banks, bankruptcy, indolence, avarice, rapacity, impudence, venality, profligacy, cupidity, fraud,—all standing ready to league with ambition, for the power and plunder of the country. The league was formed, and every feeling of human heart, that lay within the reach of terror or corruption, was then stimulated into resistance against the democratic party. The prices of things were suddenly reduced, because the speculators had prompted the banks thus to aggravate the public distress, by the reduction of the discounts and circulation. The people were openly treated with contempt, by the brutality of the appeals made to their senses. Fraud and folly, the most criminal and ridiculous, were employed to distract their attention, bewilder their minds, and mislead their action. To affect the imaginations, every thing from the gorgeous sign of the republic, with its stars and stripes streaming from its halcyards, down to the shabby

the most loathsome skunk, was displayed to the popular eye. Globes and cabbins, banners and bushes, barrels and brutes, harrangue and music, revelry and feasting, the song and the bottle, imprecations, blasphemy, badges and buffoonery; all things that could minister to confusion, were made to chime in the general din. Reason was silenced in the turmoil, and truth, for once in our country, yielded its empire to falsehood, fraud and frivolity. If these leaders condescended for a moment to speak seriously to the people, it was but to denounce things as abuses which did not exist, and to make pledges of reform they never intended to fulfil. They deplored the scarcity of money they had themselves occasioned, and promised abundance on their accession to power. They condemned removal from office for the sake of opinion, and invoked Heaven to witness that this practice should cease. They promised the unfortunate a reparation of his fortunes—the laborer an increase of his wages—the farmer an addition to his prices—the hope less of every description the gratification of being soon surprised in their despondency, by the timely bounty of Government, to be distributed among them. To the nation at large they promised opulence and contentment, the restoration of law and order—the healing of all wounds—the restitution of all rights—the reparation of all wrongs—the cure of all ills—the remedy of all disorders—the observance of all obligations—the reduction of all burthens—economy in all things—security, plenty and happiness to all men. Thus was excited every passion of our nature, to its extreme limit, by all the means which the joint energies of ambition and rapacity could employ. Thus was the public heart torn and lacerated—the public mind stung and goaded—and thus was an administration, conducted by men of honor, ability and patriotism, undermined and overthrown by the most stupendous conspiracy that ever yet was leveled against the liberties of a free people.

What has been the result?

On the 4th of March 1841, the whole power of the country changed hands; Mr. Van Buren and his friends retired without a murmur, and gave place to Gen. Harrison and his. The event of the contest had for months been known, and from that moment, proscription for opinion, ceased to be a crime. Throughout the land one wild and universal cry was heard for the blood and bread of the Democrats in office.—Before he had left the banks of the Ohio, the President elect was beset by intruders without number, and importunities beyond the power of gratification. On his arrival in the Capital, he found it already besieged by thousands who had trooped together from all parts of the Union, to demand of him the spoils of a conquered country. There was an impatient ferocity in their looks, like that of a rapacious soldiery, when restrained for a moment from the sack and plunder of a subjugated city. He was a man scarred with the infirmities of age—of a heart, I believe, that found no pleasure in the passion of revenge, and therefore, when left to himself, was disinclined to inflict without cause upon so many men, the miseries of a general removal. But neither his infirmities nor his feelings were respected by his victorious partizans: and on the

very first day of his power, within ten minutes after the official oath was administered, and whilst he was yet descending the eastern portico of the Capitol, his friends in the Senate furnished him of the basic he was expected to make in the execution of vengeance, and the distribution of a jail, by submitting in that body the following resolution:

“Resolved, That Blair and Rives be dismissed as printers of the Senate for the twenty-seventh Congress.”

On the seventh day, after this resolution was passed, and thus were these defenceless citizens, without a crime, or even a charge against them, but that of their opinions, deprived of their contract solemnly made with the Senate—their bond annulled, and all the expenses they had incurred to execute the work, thrown as a dead loss upon them. Here was an example the President was expected to follow; and from that day to the day of his final affliction, whether in his mansion or in his walks, in public or in private, under all circumstances, and at all times, the office seekers still clustered around him. It was not the plea of his infirmities, or that of his arduous duties, nor was it the lifting of his time-withered hand with a gesture to retire, that could remove the dense mass who pursued and importuned him. In spite of all these, they followed him up, swarming upon him still thicker every hour, until at last, like hornets, they stung him to death. Nor were the terrors of a death bed, or the solemn condition of an expiring man, sufficient to silence their clamors or stay for an instant the removals his subordinates were making in his name. For, upon the authority of that name, though insensible himself, and sinking to the grave, the more cruel of his counsellors continued to swing the axe of execution, as if determined that the last mortal sound which broke upon the ear of the dying President, should be, not the sound of prayer, or the filial sob, but the distressful scream of a victim struck down in his presence. And even after his death, and the translation of his remains from the Capital to the west, democrats were spurned from office, upon the sole allegation, that he, in his life, had intended their removal.

Such was the first result; and what was the next?

They had declared the country ruined by democratic councils. They had declared the single object of their own advent to be its immediate redemption. Yet, notwithstanding this, no sooner did they find themselves all powerful, and the people all powerless, than did they begin to disclose other objects, far different from that—objects, in their tendency, ruinous to every interest they had promised to foster, save the interest of the few against the rights of the many, and blasting to all the hopes they had labored to excite save the hopes of the rapacious, for the plunder of the Government. But to disclose such objects, was dangerous, if their execution was delayed. It was important, therefore, and well they knew it, to forge and rivet their system of measures upon the country, whilst the public mind was yet feverish and flighty, from the inflammation of the recent struggle. Strike whilst the iron is hot! was the signal passed to his followers, by him who spoke for the whole, and by all: was

obeyed. Let not the people cool down, but now while the glow and giddiness of triumph are upon them, let us rush to the Capital, and there, in the midst of the general glee, bind and clinch our system on the nation.

This, it seems, was the policy which prompted the convention of Congress, in extraordinary session, on the 31st of May, 1841.

On that day the extra session commenced, and then it was that those measures were proposed, which express the real motives of the leaders, and which have brought the Government and the country to their present condition. They were then victors over the whole field of power. With the Executive—with a majority, overwhelming, in both branches of Congress, there was nothing to restrain the full sway of their pleasure or their principles. This they knew, and this they felt; and therefore it was, that their chief in the Senate, with all the swaggering indelicacy of one unaccustomed to success, openly proclaimed to the democracy of the body, that we had been condemned by the judgment of the people—had been brought together only for execution; and that all we uttered was to be heard as nothing, but the complaints of malefactors, on their way to the scaffold. Such was the delirium of meritless triumph and vulgar revenge, with which the federalists began their work, and without preparing any thing in its stead, laid hold upon the Sub-Treasury, and tore it to the ground. Thus, did these infatuated men—they who had most falsely charged the democratic party with having committed the public treasure to the sole custody of the Executive—with having united, in his person, both the sword and the purse—thus did they, among the very first acts of their power, do, themselves, the very same thing so unjustly ascribed to others, by the repeal of the only law which placed the money of the nation out of the reach of the President. No bank, no law, no resolution, had they passed, to take the place of the act repealed. Nor is there, to this day, any such provision, or any such likely to be, while the present Congress remains.

And why is this? If the majority cannot get the fiscality they desire, can they not pass an act to secure the revenue? or do they intend to have it as it is, exposed to the hazard of official pillage, in order to try, once more, the coercion of the people into a national bank?

These men came into power, as we were told, upon the holy mission of guarding the sanctity of the constitution; the law, and all human obligations. So pious was their reverence for the observance of contracts, that some of their number were willing that this government, though pennyless itself and plunging in debt, should assume the debts of the states, rather than witness their repudiation. Nevertheless, these very same men, the chosen and the anointed guardians of all things sacred, by one general act, with the name of bankruptcy for its caption, repudiated the debts of the larger debtors throughout the entire nation. By his single oath, they allowed the interested party, if his debts were large and his means considerable, to cancel his bond, and thus to ruin the friend or the neighbor, who, as creditor or security, had confided in his honor. I say, if the debts were large, because if small,

and the debtor poor, the expense of the process makes the law unavailable, and therefore, a nullity to him. To execute the act, the Federal judiciary passes over the constitution, usurps the rightful jurisdiction of the local courts, defies and spurns the sovereignty of the states: But no matter for that—the great bankrupts, the magnificent millionaires of the paper system, were brought to bankruptcy, not by misfortune in legitimate trade—not by accident beyond the power of discretion, but by the eagerness of an avarice seeking to gratify itself in the gambblings of speculation, and then wasting, in splendid profusion, all that the fortune of the hazard placed within its reach. As men already ruined and desperate, they had entered the contest of '40, with the pledge of the federalists, that their debts should be treated as gambling obligations and sponged by the law and an oath. And this pledge alone, of the many made, has federalism faithfully fulfilled.

Economy, let it be remembered, had been promised as a policy proper in itself, and especially so, in the then necessitous state of the treasury. And yet by this very convention of congress, at a time not appointed by the law, *three hundred and ninety one thousand dollars* were wasted in the payment of its members, and their expenses of the session.

Twenty five thousand dollars were next bestowed as a gratuity, upon the widow of the late President, and this without any request from her, or necessity found in her pecuniary circumstances. So far from any such necessity then existing or likely to exist, it was a fact, well known unddeclared at the time, that the private fortune of that respectable lady, placed her above the humility of asking such favors, from any quarter whatever. Still the money was voted from the treasury as if taxes were nothing to the people, and waste, the duty of the government.

At its last session which closed on the 4th of March, 1841, the preceeding congress had made all the usual and needful appropriations, and provided the means for the public service of the ensuing year. But regardless of this—regardless alike of the condition of the country and of their own promises, so solemnly given, the ruling majority in the present congress, proceeded but three months after, and before one third of those appropriations were expended, to appropriate, for the service of the very same year, an addition of *five millions and forty three thousand dollars*. The name of economy was no longer heard, but when pronounced by the democrats, to remind the federalists of what they had pledged, and to rebuke them for what they were about. Heedless of this, the leaders, who projected these measures, seemed but the more diligent to discover every excuse for extravagance, that could find impunity in the general pretext of the public good.

But those who expend, must also accumulate; and in the case of government, taxes and loans are the chief sources of supply. Hence it was, that after, by this additional expenditure, they had effectually picked the very bones of the treasury, they next turned their attention to the increase of taxes. Here was a nerve to be touched, that ran through the body of the peo-

ple, and, therefore, it was important to prepare them for the shock, by the soothing process of distribution. They had left in the coffers of the government, not an unappropriated dollar. The ordinary income was short of the extraordinary outlay. Taxes, had they been sufficient in amount, came in too tardily to meet the rapidity of expenditure, & to borrow became, consequently, the only immediate resource. 'This state of things was known and acknowledged, because brought about by the ruling majority. What then did they do? In aggravation of these evils, and, as if totally bent upon the utter bankruptcy and ruin of the government confided to their care, they proceeded to snatch every dollar accruing to the treasury from the public domain, and to cast it away in pittances to the states. No consciousness of its folly—no barrier in the constitution—no "beggarly account of empty boxes," from the treasury department—no terrors of a national debt—could possibly arrest them in this. Nor was the injustice of augmenting taxes, when the means of the people to pay, were diminishing, sufficient to retard, much less to prevent this profligate waste of the nation's resources. Distribute they would, and that too, at the hazard of the public execration. They confided in the craft of the scheme and were willing to risk its exposure. One dollar was to be given by the government through the states, to the people, and for that, three paid back, by the people, through the custom house, to the government. The people would see and might be tempted, by the amount they received; that which they paid, was to be taken from them, in the dark and at a distance. The first process was to be direct and visible—the second circuitous and obscure, and it was upon this obscurity, that the federalists relied, for impunity against detection in the imposture. The act of distribution was therefore passed, and then in an instant after, the same men who passed it, urged that very act, by which the land revenue was thus excluded from the treasury, as an additional reason why the taxes upon the people, should be immediately increased. A tax of *six millions of dollars* was accordingly added, in the form of tariff duties, to the burthens before imposed upon the nation.

But in view of the lost revenue distributed—the vast appropriations already made, and those intended for the future, even this increase of taxes would prove inadequate. A loan of *twelve millions of dollars* was, therefore, authorized upon the credit of the people and the pledge of their farms and workshops, for its payment, principal and interest. This it was supposed would, together with the taxes and the treasury notes already afloat, afford a fund sufficient to feed for the present, even the extravagance of the ruling power. A national debt would, it was true, with all its evils, be the inevitable consequence. So much the better, for such a debt, instead of being a reason with federalists why they should economise the public income, has ever been, and yet is, with them, of all reasons the very strongest, for the most boundless prodigality of expenditure. And therefore, with this infatuated affection for a public debt, they were not to be satisfied with the *twelve million* loan as a beginning: but, on the contrary, they proceeded immediately to add *sixteen millions* to that—the last being intended as the basement stock of the *Fiscality*—a national bank more hideous, infinitely in all its features, than was the former institution,

whose conduct, decay and dissolution have appalled the world—have doomed to penury so many families and imparted so much impurity to the social and political morals of the country.

Nature never abandons men absolutely to their own indiscretions; for even in the gross confusion of public affairs, she often interposes her silent authority to check the dominant power in a state, whenever it threatens to inflict a degree of misery she never intended mankind should endure—out of the bosom of the whig party therefore, the veto sprang to strike down the forth-coming monster whilst yet in its feebly condition. The presiding magistrate had received the sceptre from the hands of that party, but not upon the condition of perjury and dishonour. He felt that he owed some allegiance to the constitution of his country, and as it was the constitutional veto which alone intercepted the bank and the debt, the majority desired, they resolved to attack the constitution itself, and the President who had dared to support it—thus far upon that point, he still stands firm. How long the constitution shall stand, remains for the people and the states to determine. It is enough that the nation now knows, full well, the designs of the Federal leaders, their principles—their measures—the measure of their ambition and profligacy as thus displayed in an extra session of three months and fourteen days duration and which closed its memorable labors on the 13th of September 1841.

Congress commenced its present session on the 6th of December 1841, and up to the date of this letter, has continued, without intermission, for seven months and seventeen days. It will adjourn some time or other, but not I presume, until the master majority shall have, more effectually, if that be possible, exhausted their own passions and the patience of the people, as well as the resources and credit of the Government. When they assembled, that silent but thorough revolution, which is now perfected, in the public mind, had then greatly advanced, as was visible in the popular elections. Upon almost every battle field where in '40, they triumphed, they had, or have since been routed by a people indignant at having been so shamefully betrayed. Full one half of their numbers, both in the Senate and in the House, now find themselves unsupported—their principles and their measures sternly condemned by the States and districts that sent them here. In federalism, however, this has produced no change. From the beginning to the present, it has continued the policy of the extra session; and yet continues to pursue that policy, with all the preternatural energy of despair; as though resolved during the brief futurity of its power, to stamp upon the country, as deeply as possible, the dark impress of its baleful genius. With these views the party have proceeded. They have authorized an additional loan of *five millions of dollars*. They have added *five millions* more to the treasury notes previously issued. But these, with those of the extra session, are still not enough—and therefore, another tariff has passed the House and will as certainly pass the Senate, imposing *thirteen millions* more of taxes upon the country. Thus will every article from abroad—all things that minister to the wants of men—tea, coffee—whatever is most needful to the poorest citizen, each one and all, now yield its tribute, to fill yet fuller, the already distended maw of insatiate power.

And yet, after all this—loans, taxes, and treasury notes—how stands the treasury itself? Still empty! How stands the public credit—the credit of this great government—the credit that never once was sullied when democracy presided—how stands it now? Down, and still hopelessly sinking down lower, by far, than that of any respectable farmer in Ohio—treasury notes, if not at interest, depreciated with no prospect of rising—the government drafts

daily protested and dishonored—its bonds hawked about in the market and returned without a bidder, and the government every where, and in all forms, treated as an insolvent.

Appropriations, nevertheless, go on as profusely as ever, quite as much so, as though the treasury were full, and absolutely exhaustless. For, from the amount already passed, and that pending with the certainty of passage, it is manifest that this will at the end of the session, bear its full and just proportion to all the other limbs of their monstrous system.

Claims, some the most base and others the most baseless, are now presented against the government, and treated with the serious respect due only to the just demands of the honest citizen. The holders of such claims seem to have discovered a mutual sympathy between the majority of this Congress and themselves. They repair to the capital with the instinct that directs the vulture to the carcass.

The militia of Massachusetts—they, the very same who, during the late war, when the country was invaded, and they ordered by the President into the public service, positively refused obedience, refused to pass the line of their state—refused to pull a trigger in the defence of the republic—they who by that very refusal, encouraged the British, allowed them a judgment in a Massachusetts seaport—they who trafficked with, instead of fighting, the public enemy—they have, nevertheless, lived long enough to laugh in secret at an American Senate, for having, twenty-nine years after, voted to them the *third of a million* from the national treasury, for *these their services in the late war*. These men, who in every other country would have been treated as traitors, are, in this, about to be paid in money for their treason, by the very government they betrayed.

Next come the heirs of Gen. Hull, with their demand for the *salary* of their father, as Governor of the territory of Michigan, *during the very time, and for no other time*, that the territory was in possession of the British—surrendered to them by Hull himself, together with the gallant army from Ohio—a crime for which he was then under arrest, and afterwards condemned by the law, to death, as a traitor. Yet this claim, the very presentation of which was an outrage to every American citizen, and especially so to the citizens of Ohio, whose heroic people had thus been, by this very man, so basely surrendered to the enemy, as prisoners of war—this claim found favor in a whig committee in the Senate, was advocated upon the floor, and defeated only because *some* of that party, and all the democrats, were ashamed to dishonor the body by its passage.

But economy—justice—federal economy and justice, were with that very same committee, found a sufficient bar to the repayment of the fine imposed by a vindictive judge, on Andrew Jackson, for having expelled traitors from his camp, during his glorious defence of Orleans.

If these things were not on record, no individual should state them, as the word of no man would alone be deemed, by the country, conclusive of facts so derogatory to the character of the American Congress. Yet facts they are, and that of record too, whose verity may be injured by them.

Amidst the systematic policy of public ruin, which this Congress has pursued, it has introduced for the first time, a practice in the highest degree dangerous to the liberties of the people. I allude to the practice of the House in gagging the minority, and that of the Senate, in veiling from the public eye, the real condition of the Government. In both, the democratic minorities are powerless—the federal majorities direct all action—hurry or retard all business, at pleasure. It is in the House that the great money

ously kept back for month after month. In the mean time, as an excuse for delay, debate has been encouraged on matters of indifference. Then all things being ready, those great measures have been suddenly brought up, and after the most trivial discussion, the gag applied and the voice silenced under the ridiculous pretext of a want of time. On such occasions the democracy are hushed, not by the previous question, but a stern resolution which seals the lips and forces through the measure, without consideration, however important its provisions, and without the exposure of its enormities, though destructive it may be, to the best interests of the country. Thus have millions been appropriated, and taxes by the million voted in the very last month of our seven months' session without one single man of the minority in the House having had time enough allowed him to expose the impolicy or enormity of such measures. But in matters of no moment, no gag is applied, because, in these the freedom of speech endangers neither corruption nor despotism. To silence the representative is, to spike the ears of the people. It is both their right, and his, that he should speak. It is theirs, because it is their business he is doing. It is his, because he is responsible for what he does. Their safety consists in making him explain the reason of his votes—his, in being able to do so. Silence and secrecy are to despotism, as are speech and publicity to freedom—the two strongest elements of its power and only guardians of its safety. It is for these reasons that I regret the closing of its doors, by the Senate, in the matter of nominations—a practice indefensible by argument and excused only by its antiquity. But to suppress resolutions of enquiry, seeking from the Treasury Department the facts of its actual condition—and that, too, at a time when money measures of the first moment, tax, loan, and appropriation bills are all pending, and all relating directly to those very facts—to suppress such resolutions, as did the federal majority in the Senate, is nothing less than to compel men to legislate in the absence of all reasons for the votes they give, and to withhold from the people things of the most serious import to them. Those who hide will excite suspicion—and this practice of suppressing facts, had it been, by any other Congress, adapted, would have attracted the attention and incurred the frown of the country. But so many are the objects of just alarm with which the Congress has filled the public mind that the people very naturally feel more solicitude to see its session brought to a close and the evils it still threatens the arrested, than to recount those which it has already irretrievably inflicted upon the nation.

There are three great measures—two of Congress and one of the Executive—the "Apportionment bill"—that for "Remedial justice"—and the interpolation in the affairs of Rhode Island, each as I believe, infracting the constitution in several particulars, and invading alike the sovereignty of the States and of the people. They are measures of vast magnitude, and threaten to their authors, a terrible futurity. They are the iron frame of a despotic system, never before set up in this country—a system which, if allowed to stand, will prove a barrier to the liberties of the nation. But such measures excite reflections that swell beyond the limits of a letter, and I therefore, name only to mark them for the future.

For sixteen months and nineteen days has the Government been confided to the federal party. During every hour of that time, save five months and nineteen days, has a federal Congress been in session—and here still it is, moping and feeling about amid the ruins itself has made, to find some other object of waste or destruction. In the mean time the democratic minorities in the two Houses, have

of others, to mitigate the evils the majority were entailing upon the country. But being powerless as to numbers, they could effect but little, by argument or remonstrance addressed to men who would listen to neither reason nor experience.

You must, my dear sir, excuse the length of this letter, and be assured that I am, in great sincerity,

Your friend,

W. ALLEN.

Maj. T. J. MORGAN, Chairman of the Young Men's State Central Committee.

Mr. Brough presented and read the following letter from Senator Tappan, which was also, on motion, ordered to be published:

WASHINGTON CITY, July 15, 1842.

Dear Sir:—In declining to accept your kind invitation to attend the proposed convention of the democratic young men of Ohio at Columbus, on the 28th instant, I assure you that it would give me great pleasure to be with you, and that I would not hesitate to join you on that occasion, if a due regard to my duties here would permit so long an absence from my post at this most interesting period of the session.

I look with strong hope and faith to the young men of the nation, and foremost to the young men of Ohio, to carry forward those improvements now in progress in our social organization—improvements which shall secure for the future perfect equality of rights and privileges to every citizen. A community may be free from foreign dominion, and yet suffer all the evils of domestic tyranny and oppression, if they permit privileged orders to exist amongst them; for exclusive advantages in government cannot be conceded to the few, without taking from the many their just rights; and all having an equal right, by the laws of nature, to seek the means of happiness in the acquisition or pursuit of wealth or fame, or civil distinction, it would be hostile to the soundest principles of social order, for the law to interfere in such pursuits in favor of any class or section of the community.

Hitherto much of individual selfishness has governed the legislation of states, but a brighter day seems dawning in Ohio, and her young men are now invited, by every consideration of benevolence and patriotism, to make their native state a more perfect example of freedom and equality than the world has yet seen. I pray you let us old men, as we shake off this mortal coil, have the well founded belief, that we are leaving the principles of enlightened freedom in safe and better hands; that legislation is ceasing to be the instrument of individual cupidity, and is becoming the nursing mother of equality and justice.

That your meeting may be satisfactory to yourselves, in advancing the permanent welfare and honor of the state, is the wish of

Your sincere friend,

BENJ. TAPPAN.

THOMAS J. MORGAN Esq. Chairman, &c.

On motion of Mr. Flood, of Licking, the following gentlemen were appointed to wait on the Hon. WILSON SHANNON, who was present in the city, and in the name of the convention, request his attendance with them; and to address them upon the general questions of the

day. In accordance with that motion, the President appointed Messrs. Flood, of Licking, Ewing, of Hamilton, Hamm, of Fairfield, Gephart and Cradelbaugh, of Pickaway.

On motion, the convention adjourned till 2 o'clock, P. M.

2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Convention met according to adjournment.

Mr. Piatt, of Hamilton, from the committee to select permanent officers for the convention, presented the following, which were accepted:

For President,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY, of Muskingum Co.

For Vice Presidents,

1. DAVID T. DISNEY, of Hamilton Co.
2. WILLIAM IRVIN, of Fairfield Co.
3. JAMES TAYLOR, of Putnam Co.
4. JOHN YONTZ, of Licking Co.
5. A. C. MEDARY, of Clermont Co.
6. ROBERT HAZELTINE, of Preble Co.
7. WILLIAM D. TIDBALL, of Richland Co.
8. RICHARD WILSON, of Marion Co.
9. WILLIAM JONES, of Ross Co.
10. A. HALL, of Union Co.
11. D. SMITH, of Montgomery, Co.
12. WM. BEAM, of Knox Co.
13. T. J. ORR, of Crawford, Co.
14. JAMES SHEWARD, of Muskingum Co.
15. J. D. WILLIAMSON, of Warren Co.
16. A. DELAPLAIN, of Pickaway Co.
17. E. RAFFENSPERGER, of Stark Co.
18. E. GAYER, of Franklin Co.
19. HIRAM B. SMITH, of Jefferson Co.
20. JAMES BLAIR, of Shelby Co.
21. ALEXANDER MCGINNIS, of Ross, Co.
22. T. J. S. SMITH, of Miami Co.
23. LEVI D. MERIDETH, of Delaware Co.

For Secretaries.

H. H. Robinson, of Morgan Co.
W. F. Daly, of Ross Co.
Alfred McVeigh, of Fairfield Co.
C. B. Flood, of Licking Co.
Abelard Guthrie, of Allen Co.
D. B. White, of Franklin Co.

Upon taking the Chair, Col Many penny addressed the assembly, as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention:

The post which you have done me the honor to assign me, of presiding over your deliberations, was wholly unexpected, and I approach its duties with great diffidence, being totally ignorant of parliamentary rules. I am consoled however in the reflection, that for an errors I may commit, I may with confidence throw myself on your kind indulgence, believing that you will attribute them to the head and not the heart.

You are assembled in convention, gentlemen, as the representatives of the democratic young men of the State of Ohio, and embodying, as you doubtless do, their sentiments and views, I flatter myself that your deliberations will be characterised with that union, harmony and good feeling, which the great principles of Democracy teach.

That such will be your action, and that results beneficial to the Democratic cause, will

grow out of our proceedings, I cannot permit myself to doubt. You will please, gentlemen, to accept my thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me.

The committee appointed to wait upon, and request the attendance of Governor Shannon, returned, and by their chairman informed the convention, that Wilson Shannon, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was present; who, after an enthusiastic call, appeared before the assembly, and in a speech of considerable length, eloquent, spirited and able, thanked the convention for the strong evidence of their approbation which greeted his reception, and with that candor and ingenuity which characterizes his addresses, unfolded to the view of all present, the deplorable condition of the country under the party in power—expounded the paralyzing effects of a high tariff upon the general prosperity of the country, at some length reviewed the past and present condition of our Banking institutions, and their effects upon the people, in producing that distress which is prevalent in all quarters of Ohio, and closed with a brief reference to national politics.

Mr. MORGAN, of Columbiana, from the committee to prepare an address to the democratic young men of Ohio, presented, and read the following, which was unanimously adopted.

ADDRESS.

Fellow-citizens:—A convention of a portion of the democratic young men of Ohio, ever alive to the duty of performing well their part in whatever relates to the best interests of their common country, have met to deliberate upon the various subjects connected with the prosperity of the nation, and devise the best means of securing a re-establishment of republican principles throughout our state and union. In effecting this end, the experience of the past will prove that a high and arduous duty devolves upon the democracy of Ohio, and upon no portion of it with more sacredness than its junior members.—The veteran who has fought the enemy of his country in the strife of battle, and afterwards confronted its intestine foes at the ballot box, must soon rest from his labors and cease to be effected, for weal or woe, by earthly legislation. His place is to be filled by those who are yet to experience, for a long series of years, the consequences of good or bad legislation, and either vigilantly defend the institutions framed by republican hands, or tamely yield to their overthrow. That the democratic young men of Ohio will do their duty, it would be unpardonable to doubt. The history of the past proves that in the hour of trial they have been foremost in the fight, and amongst the last to abandon the field of conflict.—That such will continue to be their character, we doubt not the ballot box in October next will amply testify.

In glancing over the prospect around us—over the field in which our opponents are arrayed, and at the measures by which they attempt to overcome the democracy of the country, how striking is the change since last we assembled in convention! Then, the government, in comparatively a prosperous condition, is now reduced to beggary and destitution.—Then, under the guidance of a tried democrat—now under the exclusive control of a whig President—a whig Cabinet—a whig Congress. Then, with a temporary issue of five millions of treasury notes; now weighed down with a permanent debt of twenty-five millions. Then, with unity and tranquility in her national councils—now distracted, turbulent

and revengeful. Then, with a treasury under the control of law—now at the mercy of the Executive. Then, with a Congress engaged in legislating for the national welfare—now engrossed in promoting factious views and “heading” the President of their choice. Then, the country agitated from one extreme to the other, in opposition to an administration rendered odious by misrepresentation—now “the universal whig party” warring against its own members and staggering under the weight of popular indignation.

Such is a meagre outline of the comparative situation of the country in 1840, and what it now is. A hurricane of popular feeling, ingeniously inflamed to a pitch of desperation, hurried the senses of the people into an imtemperate reliance upon the efficacy of “a change” of rulers. The war note of preparation had no sooner been sounded than a hundred thousand devices to deceive and to allure were brought forth, and the frolic, the fandango, the song and banjo—the appeal to passion and indulgence of appetite, usurped the throne of reason. The people (suffering under an evil which they were temporarily persuaded to think was not attributable to an inflated paper currency,) were hurried along from one scene of indulgence to another—from a first exhibition of popular mummery to a second and a third—and from a bare suspicion that “a change” might do good, to a firm belief that the vast catalogue of federal promises would be realized by the overthrow of the late administration, and that the government had become a republic but in name! Whilst all this was progressing, capital dreamed of more profitable investments under a federal administration—disappointed democrats, and whig demagogues saw an opening for their personal ambition—bankers looked to “a change” for their own best interests—and all, united with a hundred other selfish factions, contributed from the stump and the pocket, in alarming their deluded followers into a belief that their substance would be forced from them in the shape of a tax upon their chickens—that their liberties were to be overthrown by a ruthless standing army of 200,000 men—that the wages of labor were to be reduced to a pittance—that the President lived in a gold palace and was fed from gold plates—these and a hundred other unfounded fabrications, as destitute of truth as their propagators were devoid of honor, mainly constituted the stock of whig arguments against the late administration. The country at large, and especially the deluded men, who, under the influence of outward pomp and parade, and whilst sober thought was overcome by the encroachments of revel and debauchery, yielded their political integrity, have learned experimentally, whether whig performances are the same as whig promises—whether Van Buren times could not become worse under a change of administration—whether national prosperity has returned—whether money is plenty, and the nation out of debt—in fine, whether “a change” has indeed made the people more prosperous and happy, or the nation more powerful and independent.

Nearly two years have already elapsed since the triumph of the federal party at the polls, and the various departments of government for seventeen months have been under the absolute control of a Chief Magistrate selected by themselves, surrounded by a Congress having a whig majority of ten in one house, and forty out in the other. In a speech of an individual (Mr. CLAY, at Hanover, Va.—June 27, 1840, who, if not the most popular, was certainly one of the most powerful agents in bringing about “a change” of rulers, the people were assured that the defeat of Mr. Van Buren, and the fact of the election of his successor, alone, “REGARDLESS OF THE MEASURES OF HIS ADMINISTRATION” would contribute powerfully to the happiness of the country. And it was confidently promised by the same distinguished

leader, on the same occasion, that upon the success of the whig party, "CONFIDENCE would immediately revive—CREDIT be restored—ACTIVE BUSINESS return, and the PRICES OF PRODUCTS RISE." Whether *all* these predictions, or whether any of them have been fulfilled, the whole country is amply able to testify.—A whig Congress, with a commanding majority in either branch, has been in session more than eleven months out of the *seventeen* which have passed since the 4th of March, 1841; and yet, with the Executive, Judicial and Legislative branches of government in their own hands, the promises made to the people of increased "individual and national prosperity," have in no instance been fulfilled.

An extra session of Congress, held at a cost to the people of more than half a million—under the dictation and control of the individual who, one year before, had been so lavish in his promises, succeeded, after three months devoted to debate, in abstracting three millions of land revenue from the national treasury already on the verge of insolvency, and legislating it into the pockets of the states. At the same session, by the same political leaders \$500,000 of debts, contracted with the people by splendid bankrupts and paper money speculators, were cancelled by a single act of legislation. These two acts, with others of a similar caste, constituted the grand measures of whig reform enacted at the disastrous extra session of one hundred days, and the proposed repeal of which, during the past winter, has arrayed their former friends in open warfare. Since December last, at an expense of more than a *million and a half* of money, the same triumphant "retrenchment and reform" political leaders have for EIGHT MONTHS been assembled in Congress, debating questions not of public merit, but having in view the elevation of rival candidates for the Presidency, and up to the latest report of their doings, had refused to consider a proposition fixing upon a day of adjournment!

In the midst of all the disappointment and ill-effects that have resulted from blighted hopes and pledges that remain unredeemed, it is not surprising that the rival parties which compose the discordant elements of the whig party, should seek to skulk responsibility, and rest the blame one upon the other. But it is alike hopeless and dishonest to attempt longer to persuade a deceived and deluded people that the incorporation of a United States Bank, under any guise or name, would "revive confidence" in the broken faith and violated pledges of a faithless political party. And it is equally dishonest, when banking institutions, State and national, have crumbled, one after another, under the accumulated weight of their own corruption, to endeavor to lead the public mind into a belief that the great remedy for all public and individual evils would be found in a high tariff upon foreign importations. Both attempts carry with them an insult to the common sense of the community, and are at war with candor, and the convictions which sound reason, strengthened by experience, thoroughly enforce. To a reliance upon fictitious capital, (or paper money issued, without an equivalent basis in gold and silver,) is the United States to attribute *four-fifths* of the periodical distresses which have befallen her in thirty years. To this cause, and to it alone, (as was testified in congress at the time, by Messrs CLAY, TYLER and WEBSTER,) can be ascribed the stagnation of business, the want, the depreciation in the value of property, and the general distress, which pervaded the entire Union, from 1819 till 1823. At later periods, and more especially in 1834 and 1837, the panic, disaster and distress which overwhelmed large portions of the community, have still left a hundred thousand witnesses to testify to the folly of yielding to the temptations of paper money, or relying upon fictitious capital. A myriad of honest men, allured by the example of those who were both

bankers and speculators, yielded at a fatal moment—thought in a few months to have amassed a fortune in the wild paper inducing speculations of the day, but were reduced to beggary and want, to idleness and disappointment, by the fatal reliance they had placed upon *appearance*, instead of *reality*.—What has been the history of the past, must, under similar circumstances, be the experience of the future. PAPER MONEY adds nothing to the wealth of a nation, nor can it permanently relieve the necessities of a people. Sound policy allows its use alone for commercial purposes, and that, not because there is an insufficiency of gold and silver to afford the world a currency, but by reason of its convenience in being transferred from one point to another. The history of the banking institutions of the Union incontrovertibly proves that where *one* of them has been conducted in view of the public good, NINETY and NINE have manifested a contempt for statute law—a disregard of right—a carelessness for the public weal, and a scorn for the law of public opinion.—Bankers and their dependants have set up for themselves a code of honor, honesty and morality, peculiar to paper money corporations. An act that would consign a private individual, to perpetual infamy, is in the dictionary of the banking-house, but a better evidence of the actor's talent as a *financier*. The incorporated banker who robs community under the protection of chartered privilege, sees the notes to which his own name is attached, and which, over that same name, he has promised to redeem, hawked about the streets, and sold at fifty, thirty, and twenty per cent. on the dollar, and yet assumes to himself the character of an honest man. Whilst the widow and her poverty stricken children, with an allowance of fifty dollars to pass through a winter's wants, are suddenly reduced by a "suspension," to a dependence upon fifty per cent. of that amount, the brazen-faced dignitaries who have reduced the widow's pittance to half its value, roll along in their gaiety—riot in their ill-gotten gains, and triumph in the thought of the irresponsibility of their robbery!

Such is but an imperfect picture of the fruits of a reliance upon paper currency. The bitter cup of national and individual experience has taught thousands, to their sorrow, that paper is not money—that to rely upon its permanent soundness, is an unpardonable act of madness sure to be rewarded by sorrow. The blind age of an exclusive paper currency has now happily but few open advocates. The crafty banker and wily speculator, whose interests are most advanced when most paper currency is in circulation, have learned to conceal their real wishes, and at last avow their friendship for a mixed currency. But the bait is too apparent—the deceit too glaring to meet with success.

From this subject, let us hasten to the consideration of another, to which the attention of the community has been directed, by the clamor of *capital*, and the declamation of demagogues. In former years, the country, it was alleged by the political croakers of the day, could alone be saved from ruin by the speedy re-incorporation of a National Bank. The fatal and astounding catastrophe which marked the closing years of the late U. S. Bank, and brought to light the enormities which secretly marked its existence, have driven the federal party to another hobby, upon which they hope to ride again into power, and incidentally repay the capitalists of the country all the sacrifices which they may make in effecting the desired end. To relieve the country and afford individual and national prosperity, it is alleged that Congress must pass

A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

The advocates of this measure, urge its adoption,
1st. Because it will protect American Industry;
2d. Because it will prevent the country from be-

ing drained of its specie;

3d. Because it is required, in self-defence, and in retaliation of the corn laws of Great Britain;

4th. Because it will afford, us a market for our surplus produce; and

5th. Because it will create a demand for labor.

In considering the first reason assigned in favor of high duties on foreign importations, it seems strange—nay, it is amazing that, at this advanced era of political science, a great political party should assert that a tariff operates as a “protection” to “American Industry.” If it could be proven that the owners of our noble mines of iron, lead and coal, and the magnificent capitalists who control the vast manufacturing establishments of New England, constitute of themselves, what could be correctly called “American Industry,”—then, the fact that a tariff law (tending to exclude the products of foreign countries from competition with our own,) protected “American Industry” would not be denied.—But such is not the case. “American Industry” is not truly composed of *inanimate mines*, nor of wealthy capitalist *inoperatives*; but, on the contrary, it may be found spread over the broad fields and fruitful valleys of this vast republic; it may be witnessed in the work-shops, and seen on the highways, which, throughout the world, give a name for industry to the American agriculturalist and mechanic. In this land of republican equality, it is the pride and boast of patriotic bosoms, that the labor, skill, and mechanicism of honest hands, and poor pockets, are fully as worthy of the protection of Government, as the *inanimate wealth* of the manufacturing capitalist, or the mines of him whom fortune has already favored beyond the lot of his fellow man.—If partiality should ever be admitted into the legislation of a republican government, the genius of our institutions would require that the favoritism should be shown to that portion of the people who are most in need of public bounty. The lordly New England manufacturer—already at ease, surrounded by luxury and wealth, has no claims over the farmer and mechanic, upon the munificence of a republican legislature; his hands are never soiled by labor, nor his sleeves rolled up for toil; his deeds are for himself: his patriotism looks first to his pocket, and his outlays go for foreign luxuries upon the importation of which he would seek no tariff.

But it is said that a protective tariff will keep a *specie currency* in our country. No position, perhaps, which is assumed in demonstrating the necessity of a tariff is more unsupported by the experience of the nation. The records of the Treasury Department exhibit the facts and figures necessary to settle the validity of the argument. By those records, it is ascertained that the amounts of specie stated below, were respectively *imported* and *exported* during the years opposite to which they are placed:

Years.	Imports.	Exports.
1829	\$7,403,612	\$4,924,020
1830	8,155,964	2,178,773
1831	7,305,945	9,014,931
1832	5,907,504	5,656,540
	\$28,773,025	\$21,774,264—6,998,761
1833	7,070,368	2,241,859
1834	17,911,632	1,676,258
1835	13,131,447	6,477,775
1836	13,400,881	4,324,336
1837	10,516,414	4,692,739
1838	17,747,116	3,503,046
1839	5,574,263	8,775,443
1840	8,892,813	8,477,014
1841	4,908,408	10,020,044
	\$99,143,342	\$50,133,505—19,009,837

Thus it will be seen that in the *four years* during which the high tariff enacted in 1823, continued to

exist, the amount of gold and silver imported into the United States, exceeded the amount exported only in the aggregate sum of \$6,998,761, being less than *two millions* annually; and, that in the subsequent *nine years*, from 1833 till 1841 inclusive, (the compromise act being all the while in operation,) the excess of importations over exportations, rose to the enormous sum of \$49,000,000, being *five and a half millions* annually. These results would sufficiently establish the fallacy of the argument urged by the advocates of a high tariff; but it may well be remarked, in connection with the subject, that the United States are indebted to the principles of free trade, for *nine-tenths* of the specie which has ever been found within her borders. The statistics of the country show that the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia, with its two southern branches, since the date of their original creation up to the present hour, have not coined *one-hundredth* portion of the specie currency with which the people of the Union have been blessed.—Under the policy of the democratic administrations of Jackson and Van Buren, (from 1829 till 1840,) a surplus of more than FORTY-SIX MILLIONS of gold and silver have been brought from foreign countries to the United States, through the instrumentality of trade. And that amount is greater than the united internal resources of the Union have produced since the year 1821.

It is urged, however, that the United States should enact a protective tariff as a means of self-defence and retaliation against the corn laws of Great Britain. This argument is neither sustained by sound policy nor would its operation produce the ostensible design. Every candid mind must acknowledge that the tariff upon *bread-stuffs* by which Great Britain “protects” her landed capitalists, starves the poor, and discourages the importation of American produce, it must be admitted, we say, that the consequent injury to this country falls directly upon the people of Ohio and other *grain-growing* states. Now, in what manner would a retaliatory tariff operate upon the *grain-growing* people of our state? Its operation is plain and its consequences of easy illustration: To *punish* Great Britain and “protect” Ohio industry, it is proposed to make the English manufacturers (through the medium of a tariff,) sell their goods to the people of Ohio at a higher rate than they would otherwise have been asked, and at the same time enable the New England manufacturer to raise his prices in a corresponding degree! Thus it will be seen that instead of a retaliatory tariff benefiting the people whose sales have been injured by corn-laws, they are made to pay a higher price for the articles of their consumption, and this, forsooth, is called *protecting* their industry and a measured self-defence! To illustrate the inutility of a tariff by a case of easy occurrence: let an Ohio farmer with 500 bushels of wheat start for the sea-board, embark for a foreign port, each bushel of his grain worth \$100 before entry, pay to a foreign custom house 20 per cent. tariff, exchange his grain for *six hundred dollars* worth of British manufactures, re-embark for the United States with his cargo, would he be injured or benefited by a tariff imposed upon the commodity for which he had bartered his grain and in which the profits of a year’s labor were invested?

But the advocates of a protective tariff, in order to induce the agriculturalist to agree to the passage of a tariff, by which he will be required to pay a heavy percentage to the support of the manufacturer, allege that it will operate beneficially to the farmer *because* the market for produce will be improved by the increase of manufactures. The argument, when reduced to a plain proposition, is simply this: the manufacturer offers to buy more of the farmer’s produce *provided* the farmer will purchase his commod-

tes at an advanced price; or, in other words, the farmer is to give the manufacturer 50 per cent. more for his cloths than they are worth, in order that the manufacturer may buy the farmer's wheat with the farmer's money! If such is not the operation of the tariff, or, if instead of operating wholly in favor of the manufacturer, it effects both with an equal hand, then it may well be asked how is either benefitted—neither having anything added to his profits? But the gain is in fact exclusively to the manufacturer, and the farmer by giving fifty per cent. advance to the manufacturer, has reduced the profits of his grain in the same amount.

In connection with the argument last considered, it is frequently asserted that a tariff will create a demand for labor. If such were the fact, it would constitute a more effective argument in favor of the measure than any which can be urged with truth. The design of protective duties, is a vowedly to supersede the importation of foreign productions by means of establishing manufactories in the United States. Let it be supposed then for a moment, that foreign goods to the value of \$43,000,000 have been yearly imported to the United States, and that the tariff law shall be such as to cause new American manufactories to spring into existence amply capable of producing the same value in goods. Now, candor will forbid intelligent statesmen from denying (and equally those politicians who have asserted that the United States never possessed more than a mere pittance of gold and silver currency,) these individuals, we say, cannot deny that our foreign importations have been chiefly paid for in American produce. If this be the case, and it ought not to be doubted, let us ascertain how the change will effect the demand for American labor. By reference to the census tables of 1840, it will be discovered that the aggregate sum of agricultural products of Ohio, during that year, were (at the average price) worth nearly \$43,000,000, being just equal to the amount of foreign goods which (for the sake of convenience only, we have supposed, has been annually imported from abroad.) In the production of these forty-three millions of Ohio agriculture, the labor of 272,579 persons was devoted. Now, we are next to ascertain whether (after discontinuing the purchase of foreign commodities and thus destroying the foreign market for our Ohio produce,) the establishments of manufactories at home would give employment to the 272,579 agriculturalists whose produce had been formerly exchanged to advantage for foreign goods, or if not, whether the new manufactories will create a market for their grain. By again turning to the census tables for the same year, it will be seen that in Massachusetts (our greatest manufacturing state,) the various articles of woolen, cotton, hardware, mixed, glass, paper, leather, precious metals, hats, caps, bonnets, and machinery manufactured in 1840, were valued at \$43,646,468, and were produced by 39,323 persons with the assistance of machinery. From these facts, the deduction is easily drawn that whilst new American manufacturing establishments are legislated into existence, capable of superseding the purchase of foreign manufactures for which the labor and industry of 272,579 Ohio agriculturalists are now exchanged with Europe, they create a demand for labor only to the number of 39,323 persons, whilst they destroy the former market for the agricultural products of 272,579 individuals! But it may be thought that the new manufacturing establishments will afford a market. A moment's reflection will satisfy every one that 39,323 manufacturers cannot consume the produce raised by upwards of 230,000 agriculturalists. Hence it will be seen that, an increase of manufacturing establishments, instead of creating a larger demand for labor and a ready market for produce, would destroy the de-

mand for the first, and nearly wholly break up the other.

An examination of the tariff question in all its bearings, will convince an intelligent people that the clamor raised in favor of "protecting American Industry" is a deception of those who employ it, not for the benefit of LABOR, but for the advantage of CAPITAL. To tell an individual that you are protecting his rights whilst you are curtailing his liberty, is not a grosser insult to common sense than to suggest to an intelligent people that their industry is protected by being taxed upon all they eat, drink, and wear, for the undisguised support of manufacturing capitalists.

Is the blacksmith's "industry" protected by a tariff which raises the price of the commodity in which he works?

Is the grazier's "industry" protected by a tariff which makes him pay one dollar and twenty cents for an amount of salt which he heretofore purchased for one dollar?

Is the grain-growers "industry" protected by a tariff upon the instruments of his husbandry?

Is the mechanic's "industry" protected by a tariff which increases the cost of his wife's and children's clothing?

Is the "industry" of the helpless female protected by a tax upon tea, coffee, sugar, and the general necessities of life?

Is the professional man's "industry" protected by raising the price of his books and professional instruments?

Is the printer and book-binder's "industry" protected by requiring them to pay SIXTEEN millions for an amount of paper which without one could be bought for THIRTEEN?

Is the honest laboring man's "industry" protected whilst he is made to contribute something towards the protection of others and nothing is contributed towards his own?

In fine, is the "industry" of the great body of community protected by taxing it for the benefit of the few? If not, then where is the apology for the passage of a tariff bill which legislates from the American people the privilege of making their purchases in the cheapest market, unaffected by the artificial influences of government interference?

The democracy of Ohio believe that by enterprise, energy and skill—and not by legislative bounty, American industry in all its varieties will afford itself the surest and most permanent "protection."—It is inconsistent with the equality of rights which is the life-blood of a republic, that any particular branches of industry should lay a tax upon the balance, or be the especial object of Government consideration. Each should support itself upon its own merits. It is unjust to make the paper user pay for its use, and in addition, defray the expenses of its production. It is iniquitous in Congress to lay such a tariff upon paper as will enable the American paper manufacturer to add to his former prices a sum equal to the aggregate amount expended for manual labor in his employment. That such a thing is in effect proposed, and that such would be its operation, may be clearly established.

Let us illustrate the proposition by glancing at the statistics connected with the manufacture of paper in Ohio. By the census tables for 1840, it will be seen that in our own state, there are 14 paper mills or manufactories—that these establishments make an aggregate amount of paper of an annual value equal to \$350,000—and that the whole number of persons employed in its manufacture is 305. By the application of a simple rule of arithmetic, it will be seen that each mill affords an average employment to 22 persons and turns out paper to the annual aggregate

value of \$25,000. It is proposed to 'protect' American paper by laying an additional duty of 20 per cent. upon all foreign paper which is now sold upon equal terms with the article produced by the mills in Ohio. As has already been seen, each establishment in this state employs (on an average) 22 persons and makes paper of an average value of \$25,000. Now a tariff of 20 per cent. upon twenty-five thousand dollars worth of paper would add \$5,000 to its selling price. This amount divided by 22 (the average number of persons in each mill,) would give a dividend of \$227—being upwards of *one dollar* per day to each hand employed, and a gross amount more than equal to the cost of the entire manual labor employed in the mill. Thus it will be seen, that the operation of a tariff upon the article of paper would cause ~~THE~~ ~~PUBLIC~~ to defray the expenses of the manufacture of the article and give the owner of the establishment the gross amount of sales. But the operation of a tariff does not stop there; for whilst the expenses of the manufacturer are defrayed by a tax upon the public, he is constantly engaged in amassing the profits of the sales soon to be devoted to the purchase of machinery which is destined to supersede the necessity of *five sixths* of the manual labor engaged, and thus throw out of employment the very persons whose "industry" tariff laws are said to protect, and destroy the market for produce which they are alleged to create! After all this has taken place, *the wages*, formerly devoted to the payment of manual labor, are added to the gains of the master manufacturer: the whole operation tending daily to remove his condition still farther from that degree of equality in which republican liberty alone can flourish.

In concluding this subject, let it be expressly understood that whilst the Democracy of Ohio protest against the doctrine, held by the federal party, that a tariff affords protection to American industry, they cheerfully assent to the necessity of increased tariff duties to wipe out the mammoth debt which (since the 4th of March, 1841,) has been increased from five millions to five times that amount.

From a review of a protective tariff, let us pass on and briefly notice the question of

BANKING IN OHIO.

In considering this subject, several facts present themselves in a shape pregnant with important lessons. Among them, it may not be improper to specify the fact—

1st. That a paper currency is not essential to the transaction of the ordinary business of an agricultural State, but is required chiefly for the convenience of the travelling and commercial portions of our people.

2nd. That in affording this convenience to *a part*, the whole people have sustained a direct loss of half a million.

3rd. That the history of bank frauds and explosions, since the first organization of government, furnishes no instance in which a bank officer sustained a loss.

4th. That the sum of \$21,000,000 is paid annually to the banks of the U. S., for the use of their notes—the paper circulation of the country being estimated at \$300,000,000, loaned at 7 per cent.

5th. That the interest of these loans goes exclusively to the bankers, and if the same amount were devoted yearly to the encouragement of a gold & silver circulation, more than *one hundred millions* would be added to our metallic basis every five years.

It will thus be seen that whilst a paper currency is furnished at a vast sacrifice to the community, its *advantages* result almost exclusively to the banker first and then to the commercial portion of society: but that the *losses* must be borne by those whose avocations in life require no assistance from the use

of paper money. Such being the fact, it is surprising that the bankers and their political allies should object to the justice of protecting the people from injury and holding those who reap the *profits* responsible for the *losses*. To effect this end, the Democracy of Ohio, through their representatives at Columbus, have for years past attempted to bring about that reform in the banking system so loudly demanded by the people. They have contended that the stockholders in a bank should be regarded in the same light as other partners in trade. Mechanics, merchants and traders, who join their neighbors in business, are held mutually responsible for the debts of the company. The same rule of justice applied to incorporations would protect the people from the losses they have sustained by the enormous explosions which have every where deprived labor of its reward. The laws of the land require the officers of justice to seize upon the private property of tradesmen, who, in attempting to enlarge their business, have over-reached their abilities. Why should not the same rule be applied to bankers? If it be alleged that bank stock would not be subscribed under such a charter, to what else does the objection amount than the plain truth, that paper money banking institutions open a door so wide to fraud, and are so corrupting in their tendencies, that they *who reap their profits*, are unwilling to trust the honesty of their own selected officers, and therefore require the people to sustain the loss! That such an objection will be far from sufficient to persuade the people of Ohio longer to endure the hazards of an irresponsible paper money system, it would be an imputation upon their intelligence to doubt.

At the last session of the Legislature, the high duty of restoring to the people of Ohio a currency convertible into gold and silver at the will of the holder, devolved upon the democracy. That measure was adopted with such strict regard to the dictates of right and public expediency, that *twenty-two* of the banking institutions of the State immediately assembled in convention at Columbus, and unanimously set forth their ability to comply with the requisitions of the resumption law, and up to this day, without exception, have paid out gold and silver at their counters. The consequence of the adoption of this measure has been, that exchanges between Ohio and the eastern cities have been reduced from *ten, fifteen and twenty per cent.*, to a rate seldom greater than two! And instead of Ohio becoming a prey to her sister States, she has set an example which has been followed by other leading members of the confederacy, and raised the credit of the commonwealth throughout the Union. In addition to all this, *the resuming banks*, instead of being plundered by the people of other States, had (on the 30th of June last,) actually *increased* their specie basis (since March) in the sum of \$236,017!—This important result is exhibited by the certified reports of the banks themselves, and when taken in connection with the fact that the same banks, since the 30th of March, have *increased* their circulation in the aggregate sum of \$425,376, it affords the strongest evidence of the financial wisdom which characterized the legislative action of the democracy during the last session.

With these facts full in view, the democratic party of Ohio have no reason to regret, but most unqualifiedly approve of, the policy adopted by her representatives in the Legislature. With a bare majority in either branch, the democratic members manfully fulfilled their duty to their country and their constituents, and have raised the character of Ohio democracy throughout the Union. With a full knowledge that an excessive inflation of paper currency had been the great inducing cause of all the wild speculation and ultimate distress which have made the last ten years an epoch in the history of

the country, the democratic members of the late legislature declined incorporating any new institutions, except under such guards, penalties, and restrictions, as would eminently "combine the two great principles of safety to the bill-holder and a fair profit to the banker." This course of policy was adopted after having first ascertained that, on the 1st of January last, thirty-seven Ohio banking institutions were in existence, whose charters authorized an aggregate capital of \$18,000,000—and that at no period since their original incorporation, had more than \$12,000,000 of stock been subscribed. The propriety of this policy was also made more evident by a knowledge of the fact, that, after the banks whose charters expire on the 1st of January next, shall have gone out of being, there will still remain, in active operation, TEN (specie paying) banking institutions scattered over the State, whose charters authorize a banking capital of but little under \$4,000,000. These banks, under the most rigorous enactments upon our statute book, are at liberty to issue a paper circulation equal to THREE TIMES the amount of their capital actually subscribed. Thus it will be seen that the banks whose charters continue after the first of January next, have the power of furnishing (if needed) a paper currency of \$12,000,000—being greater, by three millions, than that which inundated Ohio after the disastrous bank expansions of 1836-'7. Neither, as has been supposed by some, will the expiration of the charters of those banks which close in January next, curtail the amount of circulation. A critical examination of the condition of the expiring banks will satisfactorily establish the fact, that up to March last, they owed the community a balance of more than one million six hundred thousand dollars.

Faithful to the principles heretofore maintained, the democracy of Ohio are called on to enter upon an important political campaign, which is to close in two months time with the election of a Governor—twenty one members of congress—and a legislature upon which will devolve the election of a United States Senator. The political foe by whom we are to be confronted, is the same against whom the friends of equal rights have made battle in by-gone days. It is the same which embodies those who in 1798 were the advocates of seditious law—it is the same which in 1806 denounced the illustrious Jefferson as a Jacobin and an infidel—it is the same which during the last war, sympathized with the enemy, & in 1815 rejoiced at the imposition of a fine upon the hero of New Orleans—it is the same which in 1825 defended the bargain and sale between Henry Clay and John Q. Adams—it is the same which in 1828 resorted to the use of coffin handbills—it is the same which in 1833 were the worshippers of Nicholas Biddle and the United States' bank—it is the same which in 1834 threatened to march to Washington, and at the point of the bayonet compel a restoration of the deposits—it is the same which in 1837 advocated and justified a suspension of specie payments by 700 banking institutions—and it is the same which in 1840 promised the people that national and individual prosperity would immediately follow the overthrow of the democratic administration.

Such is the opposition which the democracy of Ohio is called upon to confront. It embodies the advocates of irresponsible banking—the opposers of a resumption of specie payments, and the friends of an unchained moneyed despotism. It is a branch of the great whig party which promised to close the Florida war in six weeks after the induction of a whig President. It is the same party which in 1840 alarmed the people with the clamor of a 200,000 standing army—and in 1842 employed U. S. soldiers to intimidate the down-trodden republicans of Rhode Island. It is the same party which in 1840 objected to "proscription for opinions sake"—and in

1841 removed four thousand democrats from office. It is the same party which in 1840 denounced the use of blood-hounds in the Florida war—and in 1841 appointed Gov. Call (who purchased them,) to the Executive chair of the territory. It is the same party who in 1840 advocated a reduction of salaries—and in 1841 voted a gratuity of \$25,000 to the heirs of General Harrison for one month's services. It is the same party whose Senators in Congress in May 1842, refused to refund a fine of \$1,000 unjustly imposed upon the hero of New Orleans—and in July 1842 reported a bill for the relief of the heirs of the traitor Hull! It is the same party which in 1840 denounced the use of treasury notes—and in 1841 issued an increase of \$12,000,000. It is the same party which in 1840 denounced the needless furniture at the White House—and in 1841 voted the purchase of \$6,000 more. It is the same party which in 1840 promised retrenchment and reform—and in 1842 had increased the national debt from five to twenty-five millions. It is the same party which, time out of mind, has preached the doctrine of the inviolability of contracts—and in 1841 passed a bankrupt act, which in its operation violated half a million of contracts.

In opposing the selfish political array which has been described, the same democracy which ever stood by their country in weal and through woe, will rally once more in defence of their principles. Amidst the shouts of ruin and distress, of clamor and denunciation, which assailed the administration of Jackson, they stood unterrified to the last. They will again rally in the consciousness that they are opposing a party whose master spirits seek not the equality of man, but look first to the interests of wealth and then consult the happiness of the people. They will rally in support of candidates, who, whilst they oppose a needless "tariff for protection," will cheerfully vote for a tariff amply sufficient for revenue—for candidates, who, when legislating banks into existence, will look to the safety of the people first and then "consult the capitalists"—for candidates, who recognize in the mass of the people, the sovereignty of a nation, and will regard the interests of all its citizens as equally worthy of legislative consideration. And with a firm reliance upon the value of their principles, and reposing entire confidence in the universal triumph of democratic doctrines, with stout hearts and upright intentions, they will enter upon the campaign with a full assurance that with vigilance, organization and effort, VICTORY will crown their efforts.

After the reading of the address was concluded, on motion of Mr. Flood, of Licking,

The convention adjourned to meet in the Market House at 7 o'clock, this evening.

7 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The convention assembled pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. PARKER of Licking, from the committee on resolutions, reported the following, which were severally read and unanimously adopted.

Whereas, a republican form of government can only retain its purity by a constant vigilance and frequent return to fundamental principles on the part of the people, scanning the acts of their servants with a jealous eye, and guarding every avenue to encroachment upon the rights of the states as independent sovereignties, or of the people, viewed as a common whole; and whereas, experience has shown that in a government like ours the danger to be apprehended, is from the action of the general government enlarging its own sphere of influence and curtailing the weight of the state governments in the national councils; and whereas, it is the natural right of all men to have a voice in the formation and

action of the government to which they are called to contribute a support, and the duty of Congress by the requirements of the constitution to guarantee to the citizens of each state the enjoyment of that right in a republican form; and whereas, recent events have satisfied us that a party exists in this country, the effect, if not the object of which is, to overturn the ancient land marks of our confederacy, and by a latitudinous construction of the constitution, to strengthen the federal arm at the expense of the states and people; and whereas, we believe that a crisis has now arrived, when the principles upon which this government is to be administered must be definitely and finally settled, and in view of this, it more than ever becomes the duty of every political party, appealing to the people for their support, to state clearly and distinctly the grounds upon which that support is expected. Therefore,

Resolved, by the Democratic Young Men's Convention here assembled, That every day's experience teaches us that the only safeguard for a republican government, is a strict and rigid adherence to the letter of the constitution, yielding no powers to the general head, except such as are expressly and directly granted therein; and "reserving to the people and the states respectively," all powers not especially granted, or of doubtful construction by the words of that instrument.

2. That the present federal administration of the general government, is a bright and shining example of the weakness and inefficiency of all political parties, having no common principle but an indiscriminate opposition to every one who (in the language of one of their leaders) "is wiser and better than themselves," and a common thirst for the spoils and emoluments of office; and should be a monument to the American people against the folly of trusting to the professions and promises of men, instead of known and often acted-on principles of politics as evidence of sincerity.

3. *Resolved, That President Tyler, in as far as he has resisted the unhallowed attempt of the present federal majority of Congress, to fasten upon the people a United States Bank and a high tariff, contrary to their known and expressed wishes whenever the question has been agitated deserves and will receive the thanks of the country.*

4. *Resolved, That while we accede to President Tyler the meed of praise when praise is due, we can not withhold our disapprobation from other of his official acts, particularly his approval of the repeal of the Independent Treasury, and the late encroachment upon the sovereignty of the people in his attempt to sustain the charter party in Rhode Island by the bayonet of the United States soldiery.*

5. *Resolved, That the constitution of the United States guarantees to each state a republican form of government, and the people of Rhode Island, in their late attempt to change a charter derived from the royal clemency of Charles II, for a constitution based upon the equal and inalienable rights of man, were treading in the footsteps of Jefferson, Hancock, and the band of chivalrous men, who first proclaimed "these united colonies to be free and independent states."*

6. *Resolved, That we view with feelings of mingled pride and mortification the course pursued by the two great political parties of the country, upon the Rhode Island question—pride that the democracy with one voice have proclaimed their rigid adherence to, and approval of, the principles of universal suffrage, and mortification that there should be found in our country, at this day, a party so recreant to all "our fathers fought for and bequeathed," as to stigmatize as traitors to their country, as the federal party have done and still do those who seek but the exercise of that privilege which, originally a gift*

from the God of Nature, is further guaranteed to them by the charter of our common liberty.

7. *Resolved, That while we approve of a tariff inuports, so graduated as to furnish a revenue sufficient for the economical exercise of a light and simple government, together with incidental protection to our domestic manufactures, we will oppose all and every attempt, come from what quarter it may, to burthen the many for the special aggrandizement of the few, and to rear and support a splendid government on the ruins of an impoverished and enslaved people.*

8. *Resolved, That in the words of a distinguished head of the federal party, the "tariff question can be settled in ten days," and if the majority in Congress were as anxious to effect such settlement as they are to "head Capt. Tyler," by passing "big bills" and "little bills," which they know he will veto it would have been settled long ere this—the wheels of government would have been set in motion—the interests of the manufacturing and commercial portion of the country secured, and though last, not least in its effect upon our prosperity, Congress would have adjourned, and the people their release from the burthen of supporting members ten months out of fourteen.*

9th. *Resolved, That federal promises and performances are a living commentary upon the truth of the political axiom, that "those who make the most promises tell the most lies." That for the reduction of expenditures, so liberally promised in the hard cider campaign, they have given us no more expenditures in the different departments of the government—an empty treasury and a national debt—that the pledge to confine the expenditures to the absolute wants of government, is performed by donation of \$25,000 to the heirs of General Hanson, as a gratuity for one month's service; that the cry of extravagance in the furniture of the White House, so vociferously iterated during the canvass is proved by the appropriation of \$40,000 to make "even comfortable" for the reception of the log cabin candidate. That "no prescription for a nation's sake," is exemplified by the indiscriminate political slaughter of every democrat holding office under General Government—1700 postmistresses having been (according to Mr. Granger) decapitated in six weeks and the balance as fast as time permitted. That the "restoration of confidence and reward for labor," which was to follow immediately upon the accession of the federalists to power, has been allowed up in a general prostration of business—the decline in prices of all the products of our soil—the wages of labor reduced—currency depreciated, and the mechanic and laborer left to the enjoyment (in imagination only) of his "two dollars a day and a roast beef."*

10. *Resolved, That the burthen of responsibility for increased expenditures cannot be shifted to the shoulders of Captain Tyler. It was not the President of the United States, who increased the expenditures 25 millions in a single year; it was not the President of the United States, who voted \$40,000 additional for the furniture of the White House; it was not the President of the United States, who kept Congress together at a vast expense and to the detriment of the country, in order that members may indulge their passion for President-making, and pocket their \$8 per day. Upon the majority of Congress does this responsibility rest, and it is as at their hands the people will demand the account.*

11. *Resolved, That the recent attempts of the federalists to revive the humbug of 1840 by substituting locomotive "loons" for the "log cabin wheels," "coon skins," "corn dodgers," and the other representatives of federal principles, is but another evidence of the estimation in which they hold*

the intelligence of the mass of voters, and deserves the scorn and contempt of every man who has "put away childish things."

12. *Resolved*, That we have seen with sentiments of disgust, the attempts of the federal Judiciary committee in congress—to couple an act of justice to General Jackson in the restoration of the fine improperly imposed upon him by Judge Hall of New Orleans, with a condition, throwing a stigma upon his name—while at the same session they can report a bill, adding an additional compensation to that paid by England to the Traitor Hull, for his surrender of Michigan.

13. *Resolved*, That the attempt on the part of J. Q. Adams, to introduce into congress a petition for the dissolution of the Union, is in strict accordance with the attempt to reward Treason in the person of Hull, and deserves the deepest reprobation of all those who value the injunctions of the Father of his Country, to "indignantly frown on the first dawning of an attempt to alienate any portion of this people from another."

14. *Resolved*, That the name of Andrew Jackson stands too high on the column of his country's fame, to be reached by the petty shafts of federal malignity, that however justice may be delayed for a time, posterity will do him honor—and while it accords to him the second niche among the benefactors of his country—will consign to degradation or oblivion, those who refused him a simple act of justice.

15. *Resolved*, That in Martin Van Buren, we recognize a statesman, patriot, and a democrat, without disguise, and rejoice that although the fumes of "hard cider" and mists of prejudice for a time obscured his fame, yet the "sober second thought" which, though sometimes tardy, is always efficient, had already cleared the mists from his path, and placed him high on the tablet of his country's honored sons.

16. *Resolved*, That we have every confidence in the honesty and integrity of Richard M. Johnson—and hail him as one, who, in every situation, has acted well his part, as soldier, statesman; and higher still, "The noblest work of God, an honest man."

17th. *Resolved*, That we hail with enthusiasm the nomination of Wilson Shannon by the convention of the 8th of January last, and look forward with proud anticipation to the time when he shall again stand forth the Chief Executive officer of our great and growing State.

18th. *Resolved*, That in Wm. Allen and Benjamin Tappan, the Democracy of Ohio and the Union, have good and sufficient sentinels on the watch tower of liberty, and the utmost exertion of the members of this convention will be made to secure the continuance of these faithful guardians of popular rights, in the posts they dignify and adorn.

19th. *Resolved*, That the confidence of their constituents, is due to the democratic portion of the Ohio delegation in Congress. Where all are good, it would be invidious to discriminate;—but we point to their manly, and consistent course, as in proud contrast with that of their federal colleagues; and know that their constituents are preparing for them the meed, of "well done good and faithful servants."

20th. *Resolved*, That we all concur in opposition to a National Bank—to a National Debt—to a Tariff essentially for protection—to Internal Improvement by the National Government—to abolition—to distribution—to federalism in all its shapes—and that we all agree to a reduction of expenditures—to reform in the currency,

to administer reform in all departments of government—and to the maintenance of the Jeffersonian interpretation of the constitutional powers of the government.

21. *Resolved*, That we deem that legislation unrighteous and unjust, that prefers one class of public creditors, to another equally meritorious, and that excludes the contractors on the public works, and the laborer, who earns his money by hard and honest industry, from the same privileges and advantages that are secured to banks and bankers, and that if necessity compel a preference, it should be in favor of the contractor and the poor laborer.

22. *Resolved*, That in the present contest for supremacy in our state councils, we fearlessly fling our banner to the breeze, inscribing on its broad folds the name of Wilson Shannon, Ohio's favorite son. We invite our opponents to the contest, and pledge ourselves, each to the other, to leave no honorable exertion untried, to secure to our nominee a reinstatement in the post, the duties of which were heretofore, discharged with honor to himself, and advantage to his constituents.

23. *Resolved*, That upon the question of the currency, we stand where we have always stood, "individual responsibility and no small notes" our rallying cry—and "Wilson Shannon and Bank Reform" for our motto. We will go on in the course of reformation, so happily begun, until no vestige of exclusive privileges shall be left within our borders. But corporations and individuals shall stand alike on the broad platform of equality.

24. *Resolved*, That we have every confidence in the ability and patriotism of the present legislature of Ohio. We thank them in the name of democracy, for their firmness in compelling the resumption of specie payments by the Banks of this State, and with a feeling of just pride, point to the monthly returns of our banking institutions, as sufficient evidence of the wisdom and justice of the act.

25. *Resolved*, That the Democratic press of Ohio yield to none, in talent, patriotism, efficiency, and devotion to the best interests of the country, and that one and all, deserve what they so emphatically possess, the confidence and support of every lover of our free institutions.

Mr. D. Smith, of 'The Western Empire,' (Dayton) at the call of the meeting, appeared; and, in a speech which was distinguished for its pathos, force of reasoning and beautiful fancy, delighted the audience and called for, at intervals, enthusiastic applause.

Messrs. Thurman, of Ross, & Brough, of Franklin each responded to invitations, and held in suspense for a considerable period, the audience by speeches, eloquent, chaste, powerful in argument, severe in sarcasm, and diverting in irony.

Mr. Taylor, of Licking, offered the following resolution, which was adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That Samuel Medary is entitled to the thanks of this convention, and of the Democracy of Ohio, for his fearless and energetic course in sustaining the cause of truth and justice, and for striking with a strong hand at those who would, for selfish purposes, distract and divide the Democratic party.

Upon the adoption of the above, Mr. Medary, was loudly called for from all parts of the assembly, and came forward and responded in a feeling and happy manner to its sentiments.

Mr. Parker of Licking, offered the following resolution which was adopted with acclamation:

Resolved, That there is no good reason why personal property sold on execution, should not be required to sell for two thirds its appraised value as well as Real Estate; that the attention of the Legislature be called to this subject, and they be respectfully requested to pass a law providing for the appraisement of all personal property sold on execution, and that it bring two thirds its appraised value or remain unsold.

Mr. Morgan moved that the thanks of the convention be given to its officers for the able and impartial manner in which they discharged their duties, which was agreed to.

The following resolution was then adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the President to constitute the Democratic Young Men's State Central Committee of Ohio.

The President in accordance, appointed Messrs. Flood, of Licking, Ayres, of Hamilton, Morgan, of Columbiana, Arthur, of Muskingum, and S. D. Preston, of Franklin, said committee.

Mr. Taylor then moved that a committee of three be appointed to superintend the publication of the proceedings of this convention, as follows: Messrs. Taylor, Moore, and M. H. Medary.

On motion of M. H. MEDARY,
Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to John Young, Esq., for the use of the Theatre.

On motion of P. P. LOWE, of Montgomery,
Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the officers and published.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

GEO. W. MANYPENNY, *President*.

DAVID T. DISNEY,
WILLIAM IRVIN,
JAMES TAYLOR,
JOHN YONTZ,
A. C. MEDARY,
ROBERT HAZELINE,
WM. D. TIDBALL,
R. WILSON,
WM. JONES,
A. HALL,
D. SMITH,
WM. BEAM,
T. J. ORR,
JAMES SHEWARD,
J. D. WILLIAMSON,
A. DELAPLAIN,
E. RAFFENSPERGER,
E. GAVER,
HIRAM B. SMITH,
JAMES BLAIR,
ALEXANDER MCGINNIS,
T. J. S. SMITH,
LEVI D. MERIDETH,

Vice Presidents.

H. H. Robinson,

W. F. Daly,

Alfred McVeigh,

C. B. Flood,

A. Guthrie,

D. B. White,

Secretaries.

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